

## The Times-Dispatch,

Published Daily and Weekly

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1904.

## Now for the Auditorium.

In his report to the members of the Wednesday Club, President Henry T. Meloney laid special emphasis upon the need of an auditorium in Richmond for the annual Music Festival and for other and numerous objects.

Colonel John Murphy is quoted in the afternoon paper as saying that Richmond must have an auditorium, and that he will head a popular subscription for that purpose with \$200. Colonel Murphy urges that a meeting of citizens be held at once, and he heartily second the motion.

From all that we can hear, sentiment is unanimous for an auditorium, and if only it can be crystallized, the necessary money will be raised. There is no question about the need of an auditorium. Every public spirited man agrees that it is a public necessity. The other day when Richmond extended an invitation to the State Central Committee to hold the next Democratic convention here, Norfolk's representative made all manner of fun of Richmond because there was, as he said, no suitable hall in the city, and that in order to entertain the convention, it would be necessary to carry the delegates to a building somewhere out in Henrico county. At the same time this Norfolk citizen boasted of the splendid hall which Norfolk has, and boasted not without reason, for Norfolk has a fine hall. But Richmond ought to have a great auditorium, the finest in the South, and, as Mr. Meloney says, with a great pipe organ as a part of its equipment.

Surely there is enough of public spirit and public pride and local affection in Richmond to raise the money for this building. But it is by no means altogether a matter of pride or of sentiment; it is a matter of business for Richmond to have an auditorium. It will pay the city handsomely. Nay, the city is losing much by not having an auditorium, as every thoughtful man well knows. The matter has been already too long delayed. Let us go at it with a vim and in the right spirit and raise the money and put up the building.

But before a public meeting is called, there ought to be some private canvassing, a little judicious bushwhacking. The friends of the movement ought to be sure that some of the wealthy men in the city will come down at the start with a liberal subscription, and moreover that they will take an active and leading part in the movement. A movement was begun a year or so back, and several meetings were held in the interest of an auditorium, but those who took the leading part in it were poor, and they were not able to enlist the co-operation of the rich. Let us make no mistake this time. Let us begin right and not cease our efforts until success has crowned them.

## Temperance Sentiment.

Starting with the recent primary election in Richmond and the defeat of the Liquor Dealers' Association, the Roanoke Evening World proceeds to discuss Judge Mann's candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor, its bearing upon the temperance question, the attitude of the Democratic party towards the temperance question, and the probable course of the liquor dealers of the State should that question become a leading issue in the next State campaign. Our contemporary says that "the aggressive disposition of the liquor association is undoubtedly tending to organize a public sentiment that is hostile to them," and that "there is a growing opinion that the votes of these associations, as such, will not be bound by party ties."

It further says that the Republican party is even now promising itself some hope for success in the contest for Governor, based upon the fact that if Judge Mann should be the nominee, the liquor vote, or a very large majority of it, will be given to the Republican candidate. But our contemporary adds that the temperance sentiment in Virginia has made rapid strides in recent years, and that many believe that if there should be a test of strength between the temperance element and the saloon element, the saloons would be voted out.

Be that as it may, The Times-Dispatch thinks that it would be a great blunder from every point of view to force the issue in the next State campaign. There are many temperance people in the State, many people who are opposed to the open saloon throughout the rural districts, but who are not in favor of a State law prohibiting the liquor traffic. Such a law would be undemocratic, and would prove to be in many sections of Virginia a dismal failure, and worse than failure.

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and city and town. Yet in some sections the people are in favor of legalizing the liquor traffic. In such sections it would manifestly be impossible to enforce the law, for no law can be enforced unless it be backed by public sentiment. In such a situation some people would actually take pride in violating the law, and the law would be brought into contempt.

It is enough for the Democratic party to commit itself to local option, which means that each and every community shall deal with this question according to the wishes of its own people.

Temperance sentiment has made great strides in Virginia, but the temperance people should be very conservative in their demand for additional legislation. By an extreme radical course they would undoubtedly drive many voters away from them and injure the cause. The time may come when sentiment in every community of Virginia will be overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition. When that time comes, we may have a general prohibition law. But it has not come, and it would be a fatal blunder to attempt any such legislation now.

## A Sign of the Times.

A New York advertising concern is sending out a circular showing the increase in the wealth of the South between 1880 and 1900. Some of the figures are thus given:

The value of pig iron increased from \$357,000,000 to \$3,300,000,000.

Coal increased from 6,000,000 tons to 62,000,000 tons.

Capital invested in cotton mills increased from \$21,000,000 to \$200,000,000.

Capital invested in manufacturing increased from \$357,000,000 to \$1,200,000,000.

Value of manufactured products increased from \$457,000,000 to \$1,600,000,000.

The value of cotton crops increased from \$13,000,000 to \$225,000,000.

Value of all agricultural products increased from \$60,000,000 to \$1,700,000,000.

We do not know that these figures are accurate, but they are doubtless approximately correct. We reproduce them, not so much by way of exploiting the figures as the fact that a Northern advertising concern is exploiting them by way of insinuating that the South is backward.

Patronize Southern newspapers. This advertising concern has no special interest in the South's progress and prosperity, but recognizing that the South is now the growing section of the country, it is satisfied that this is the great section for exploitation, and is directing its energies accordingly.

The South is a fine field for advertisers and the way for these advertisers to reach Southern trade is through the Southern newspapers. Time was when these papers had a very small circulation among their own people, but in this day every Southern family has a newspaper and the newspaper is a family institution.

It is success that succeeds. The South is now the most successful section of the country, and is rapidly growing by its own accretion. There could be no better assurance of the fact than that a live advertising agency in New York is luring its customers at the North to seek the Southern trade through the Southern press.

## The "Ogden Movement."

One of the editors of the New York Tribune attended the Southern Conference for Education recently held in Birmingham, Ala., and gives an instructive account of the conference in the Tribune of Tuesday. He speaks encouragingly of the educational situation in the South. Next fall Alabama will vote on a constitutional amendment allowing local taxation for public schools, and it is believed that the amendment will carry. This sort of taxation is doing more than general taxation to build up the schools, for it stimulates local interest.

The Tribune's correspondent says that Alabama is making rapid educational progress and refers in complimentary terms to the University. The Ogden party were so much pleased with what they saw there that they are raising among themselves a considerable sum of money for the University library as a souvenir of their visit. "All through the South," he adds, "the industrial elements are being emphasized in the education of both races, in the hope of raising the general standard of living and production."

Speaking of the conference itself, he says, that it was full of interest and men from the North and from the South spoke frankly. They did not always agree, but their discussions brought them to a closer understanding and united them all in support of the fundamental doctrines of education and equal justice for all men. Special reference is made to the address of Bishop Galloway, of Mississippi, who denounced lynching as a disgrace to civilization and came out heartily in favor of giving the black man a fair chance to educate himself and improve his condition. In this connection Bishop Galloway said:

"The right education of the negro is at once a duty and a necessity. All the resources of the school should be exhausted in elevating his character, improving his condition and increasing his capacity as a citizen. The policy of an enforced ignorance is illogical, un-American and un-Christian. It is possible in a despotism, but perilous in a republic. It is indefensible on any grounds of social or political wisdom, and is unsupported by any standard of ethics or justice. If one fact is more clearly demonstrated by the logic of history than another, it is that education is an indispensable condition of wealth and prosperity. This is a universal law, without exception or exception. Ignorance is a curse for nothing."

That is the position of many of the best and most intelligent men of the South, and it is the only position that good and intelligent men can consistently occupy. Complimentary mention is also made by the Tribune man of the eloquent address of Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond College, on the same subject.

In conclusion this correspondent says that most of the speakers of the conference were southern men, and that the northerners were there as learners, their remarks being incidental. That is one of the best features of this

conference. It has brought leading men of the North face to face with the situation in the South and they now understand as they never understood before, and as they could never have understood, but for the instruction which they have had in this practical school. In conclusion the Tribune man says:

"The southern educators are working in perfect harmony with the northern philanthropists who take an interest in their problem. And the northerners are perhaps more interested in white than in negro education; for the training of the great body of white people isolated in the rural districts to intellectual freedom and an understanding of the foundation of all southern progress. They realize the difficulties of the southern situation, the desirability of protecting intelligence and property, and the poverty of the South, which makes adequate schools even for the whites almost unattainable. A few southern politicians and newspaper editors are alarmed at what they call 'the Ogden movement,' but predominant public opinion at the South is undoubtedly progressive, and the tact of Mr. Ogden and the sanity of those who are co-operating with him, both North and South, have given the reactionaries no excuse for a demagogic campaign against the conference. The chief danger almost only danger to this great work of 'unofficial statesmanship,' as Dr. Felix Adler once called it, is some ill-timed radical exploit, North or South, which will give the demagogue here an opening. Freedom of thought is not yet complete in the South. Attention is now being turned to the education of all the people, but once let the questions on which the South is sold be again pushed to the front as matters of sectional controversy, and Governors like Montague and Aycock, teachers like McIver, Dabney, Alderman and Hill, and Christian ministers like Bishop Galloway, will be pushed aside by the tide of unreasoning prejudice on which the demagogue is ever waiting to ride into power. We have no right to expect the demagogue to give up his purpose, but we have the right to expect the precipitation of any crisis, these men would unquestionably have the support of the South for the teaching of the whole people from the bottom up in industrial efficiency and good citizenship."

We quote from this letter at length because it is fair and impartial, and so far as we are informed epitomizes the situation. We were long ago convinced that the Ogden movement is philanthropic, and that there is nothing in it concealed in a corner. It is the honest endeavor of honest men to aid in the promotion of general education throughout the South, and even the demagogues are bound to admit that since this movement was begun, there has been a wonderful awakening throughout the entire South in the interest of popular education, and that the public school system is in a more flourishing condition than ever before in its history. It cannot be proven that the "Ogden movement" did this. But the Southern Education Board and the General Education Board have been earnestly at work, and the cause of popular education has in the meantime made gratifying progress. It may not be a case of cause and effect, but it has that appearance.

## Plea for the Liquor Men.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—Declaring that in the recent majority election for your city the Liquor Dealers' Association did wrong in combining for a particular candidate, and that the body of voters who have you not done so, I am myself appearing in defense of the liquor traffic, but still I wish to see the scales evenly held. I think I might have said what you have declared, because, in regard to the liquor business as it is now conducted, the public well might be misled. But if I understand the position of your paper, it regards that business as one in which a good citizen has a legal and moral right to engage, and that those in that business have as much legal and moral right to combine in protecting and promoting it as any other class have to organize to help an employment. For example, as much right as carpenters, or bricklayers, or blacksmiths, or dry goods merchants, or physicians, would have. Now, suppose carpenters, bricklayers, blacksmiths, dry goods merchants, or physicians found their business singled out for attack, and threatened with extermination, as the liquor business has been, could you blame them for combining and giving their influence to the cause? It seems to me the course of the liquor dealers in the recent majority election in Richmond can be pronounced unjustifiable only as their business is unjustifiable.

JOHN POLLARD.

Bowling Green, Va.

The Times-Dispatch has not said that the liquor dealers of Richmond had no right to combine. "All things are lawful, but all things are not expedient." The liquor dealers had a right to combine, and did combine, but the people also had a right to combine in opposition and smash the scheme of the liquor dealers. There was no fight in this city, as has been often stated, on the legitimate liquor traffic. All that the community asked was that the liquor men obey the law. Why they should have thought it expedient to run a private ticket we do not know. But we do know that it is un-democratic and mischievous for the people engaged in any special line of business to attempt to control the government in their own interest, and so long as the spirit of Democracy is preserved in the hearts of the people all such attempts, if they be exposed in time, will be prevented by the people and the forces of the faction routed.

## To Business Men.

The Times-Dispatch is requested by a well known citizen to call public attention to the case of a worthy man who is seeking employment under peculiar circumstances. His life has been spent on a Virginia farm, where for years he supported a family of five, three of whom are invalid women. But conditions are now such that he is unable to make a support on the farm, and he has come to Richmond in search of employment. Thus far he has been unable to find it, because he has had no business training. He is represented to be an honest, reliable, Christian man, able and willing to work, and will give the most efficient and faithful service.

Don't let anything you have seen on the stage or read in the books beguile you in a blinding desire to go to Louisville to visit the original Mrs. Wiggs. It is dangerous.

The number of congressmen who can see their way back to Washington is said to be smaller than usual, taking the country as a whole.

The signs of the times are that the most interesting fight of the primary goes round in Virginia is going to be over in the Fourth District.

In other words, Judge Rhea, of the Ninth District, thinks running for Congress affords entirely "too much sugar for a cent."

If you want to help elect a President next fall, you must own a poll tax receipt by Saturday night. That is if you live in Virginia.

Virginia may be for Parker all right enough, but somehow Virginians do not take very well to the instruction idea.



## We Have BARGAINS

One Fine Walnut Piano as good as new. Original Price \$580; will sell \$310. Fine tone, in beautiful case, tone and touch perfect.

Terms: \$10 Cash, \$7 Per Month.

## Stieff,

307 E. Broad Street,  
J. E. Dunbar, Mgr.

to any person who may find occupation for him.

Any person who may wish to communicate with the man may do so by addressing a letter to the editor of The Times-Dispatch. We sincerely hope that someone will give this man work and so relieve his distress. It seems to us that in this busy day every man who is able and willing to work should be able to find remunerative employment.

Both the Petersburg newspapers express the hope that ex-Governor William E. Cameron will stand for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Fourth District, and both pay high and deserved tributes to Colonel Cameron's ability. He is in every respect qualified and equipped to fill that position, and if he should go to Congress from the Fourth District that district would be as well represented as any in the United States. Colonel Cameron is a man of vast information, and one of the most eloquent and forceful speakers in the land. He would make a model Congressman.

Judge William F. Rhea, of Bristol, says that he will not again stand for Congress, as he would have to make a fight for the nomination in the primary and another fight for election, and that the worry and expense of two such campaigns are more than the prize is worth. It is a tough situation for any candidate to face and we are not surprised that Judge Rhea, after his rugged experience, prefers the quiet practice of the law.

A member of a New York concern writes us that he is interested in an article recently appearing in our news columns on the watermelon sugar industry in Virginia. He says that his concern makes a specialty of selling syrups, and that he could create a considerable demand for watermelon syrup. The name of this concern will be given to any of our readers who may feel like communicating with it.

We have the delicious North Carolina strawberry in our midst—Newport News Press.

We can heat you; we had the tough Florida cucumber in our midst a month ago—Roanoke World.

That's nothing. The Danville Methodist, a devout prohibitionist, confesses that "the great evil of liquor-drinking has not been driven entirely from our midst."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "Mrs. Roosevelt had something to do with the opening of the great Exposition. When the President reached for a button it was there." That seems to be a legitimate conclusion.

The "whimpering horses" are always in the air in every backward spring and also in very cool early fall. They are nothing but migratory birds more or less confused by mixed seasons.

The voters in the rural districts are said to be giving more attention to that six months in advance poll tax business than are their friends and brethren in the cities and towns.

There comes a pleasing report from the red hills of old Pittsylvania county to the effect that the frosts and the late cold winds have not hurt the blackberry crop.

According to a statement in the New York Tribune, the colored lawyer, Hayes, thinks there is yet a chance to butt the Virginia Constitution off the bridge. Lawyer John Wise seems to be sufficiently amused.

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## Trend of Thought In Dixie Land

Atlanta Journal: Congress has found itself "not guilty" in the postal matter. This verdict will have to stand unless the people decide to reverse it at the polls next November.

Columbia State: The trouble with most of the fellows who are quarreling because Judge Parker is "settin back an' sayin' nuthin'" is that they are afraid he holds four aces.

Birmingham Ledger: "The South is for Parker because it thinks him the man to bring the factions together. If he is not, then nominate a man and march right to defeat again, for if we cannot get together on Parker we cannot get together at all."

New Orleans States: If Mr. Bryan is permitted to have his way at St. Louis by intimidating the convention no disunitedness comes, and he will help himself for the sake of a political party that by its own stupid action has doomed itself to inevitable defeat, hence the doors of the national convention should be thrown open for Mr. Bryan to bolt if he so desires. His bolt, which he has already planned, will be helpful and not harmful to the Democracy, because every vote that he takes away from the party will be offset by the acquisition of the votes of Independents and hundreds of Republicans who are dissatisfied with their own party.

## The Negro's Friends.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—In your editorial reference to-day to Professor S. S. Mitchell, of Richmond College, you say very justly that he is "always entertaining because he is both learned and sincere." You might have added these qualities qualifying words, great and optimistic in his discussion of great human problems.

There is no numerical strength of the white people of the country who represent the Vardaman idea with reference to the education of the black race, and those who share the Montague-Aycock view. However, it is an indication of the weakness of the Montague-Aycock view, and the weakness of this latter notion are in minority.

Minorities in the right are more potent than majorities in the wrong. No more striking illustration of this fact is known than in the founder of the Vardaman movement. One man, the God made, despised of his own race, through his earthly and heavenly life, by words and acts, evolved for Hungary a Kossovsky, a Russian, a Poland, and a Poland, and in the British West Indies a vigorous, virile Montague and Aycock.

Such men as these, with God on their side, are on the side of the stars; a rule of one of them is a majority in potency.

The essence of Christianity is optimism. The Virginian, in his grand intellect, whose cogent arguments against oppression were generally eclipsed by the silver-tongued oratory of Montague and Aycock, and in his heart the freedom and the struggle for civil liberty, a J. M. Curry, a vigorous, virile Montague and Aycock.

The views of Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Payne, the colored educator, who has been a part of the colored church, which will enable him to educate himself.

The negro educated makes a better servant than anything else than the negro uneducated.

Any Northern or Southern man who doubts this statement needs but to go down a few weeks in London and Paris and see at a first-class hotel, The English and German (for there are many in London) and French servants give pleasure and comfort to one's stay by their efficient and cultivated service, which will conclusively prove that education for the bootblack, scullion, washerwoman, maid and butler makes the worth while, while the ignorance of the part of servants makes it a burden to those who can employ servants.

There is no hope for the race (negro) in Northern policy. The race idea binds both North and South with bonds of steel, and brings them to practical sympathy with each other. Therefore, to God alone can we look for protection, for unity and for peace. If the colored man is to be the property of the oppressor and to let the negro inherit the earth, therefore, let the race (negro) get down upon its knees and pray for the day when the colored man will be a free man, and let the colored man convert his enemies into friends.

Men of the North and the South, may I not be possible that the colored man will yet convert Vardaman of old omne genus in Montague-Aycockism?

Hanover, Va. JOHN H. SMYTH.

## "Solid Shots."

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—A most vicious feature of our primaries, and probably the most fruitful source of harm to the race, is the "Solid Shots." This rule forbids one to vote for one's choice, but compels one to vote for the full number to be nominated, or lose his vote for that number of tickets. Thus five councilmen are to be elected, but only five may be running, and four of the five may be regarded as suspected. Yet one must vote for all, convicted felons or not, or have his vote thrown out. Why, then, does this rule exist? Is it a rule to enable the unworthy or corrupt to ride into office on the shoulders of the worthy and the honest? Every body who is honest in his own mind and who is not a candidate reputedly honest will most likely not be nominated anyhow, but they cannot be nominated without nominating along with them others who are known or believed to be incompetent or corrupt. The rule is a solid shot, and it is a thimble-rigging scheme, for it deceives the gullibles for the benefit of the crafty, and it must have the consent of the majority of the unworthy politicians, who perceived that this was the easiest, if not the only way, of getting into office, or who felt that the bulk of the solid shot was citizens voting for their choice.

According to the Journal, the successful candidate is he who concentrates his votes and masses forces—that is to say, by concentration or "solid shots," and all other votes are regarded as "solid shots," but we deluded by the seeming fairness of primaries, says: "You there, but not in primaries; in primaries, scattering is the way."

"Solid shots" are really the saving feature of primaries, and instead of being forbidden should be encouraged. For solid shots would certainly put in many good men and women who would keep out many bad men. If solid shots were permitted, or, in other words, if men were allowed to vote for one or two of their choice, many best men who now shrink from primaries would offer to serve the public, and it might well be so.

## A BALD NEWSPAPER MAN.

Getting a New Crop of Hair, and Has No More Dandruff. Everybody in the Northwest knows Col. Daniel Bearies, the veteran journalist and publisher of "Butte." Jan. 10, 1900, the Colonel writes: "I used a couple of bottles of Newbro's Herpicide, and with marvelous results. The dandruff disappeared; a new crop of hair has taken root, and the bald spot is rapidly being covered." Herpicide is the only hair preparation that kills the dandruff germ that dies up the scalp in scales as they grow, and it is the only remedy for the hair, where it destroys the vitality of the hair, causing the hair to fall out. Kill the dandruff germ, with Herpicide. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. C. Owens and Minor Drug Co., Special Agents.

## THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

## THIS DAY IN HISTORY.

MAY 5.

1421—A holy convocation at Canterbury decreed that a bishop's barber should not receive a fee from any one on whom the bishop had conferred holy orders.

1550—The company of London stationers received their first charter from Philip and Mary, under the title of "The Master and Keepers of Wardens, and Censors, of the Mystery or Art of the Stationers of the City of London."

1643—Parliament of England ordered the Book of Sports to be burned by the common hangman.

1688—William Penn published in England his frame of government for the colony of Pennsylvania.

1718—The corporation of Doncaster, England, ordered a whipping post to be set up at Butcher's Cross for punishing vagrants and other sturdy beggars. By statute of Henry VIII, it was ordered that vagrants were to be carried to some market town, or other place, and there to be put to the end of a cart, and beaten with whip throughout such market town or other place, till the body were bloody by reason of such whipping. Among the long list relating instances where men, women and even children of all ages were beaten in this horrible manner for vagrancy, caused by the fact that they were starving in their homes and were compelled to go somewhere to earn a support, the following gruesome record may be found: Expenses for taking up a distracted woman, watching and whipping her next day, eight shillings and sixpence. Economy, not humanity, substituted the whipping post for the cart, because the cart horses were quite an item (Act of 24th Elizabeth).

1776—Congress declared the authority of England over the thirteen colonies abolished.

1782—The law went into operation in England imposing a tax on wearing hair powder.

1802—Cleopatra's coffin, head of the Theban man and the Egyptian curiosity, arrived in England.

1804—France formed into an empire.

1812—Battle at Fort Meigs. General

1821—The great battle of the Wilderness, Va., ending Grant commanding the Union army. Nothing decisive this day, but less heavy on both sides.

1827—Greeks defeated by Turks at Phalaros.

1828—Thomas Truxton, an American naval officer, died. He distinguished himself in the Revolutionary war, and also in the war with France of 1799, and which he retired from the navy, and died in Philadelphia.

1829—The treaty respecting commerce, navigation and the boundary line between the United States and Mexico ratified at Washington.

1840—A Democratic convention assembled at Baltimore, and elected Martin Van Buren as their candidate for the office of President.

1852—Battle of Williamsburg, Va., lasting all day. Unionists victorious.

1853—Vandaliaham arrested in Ohio for treason.

1854—The great battle of the Wilderness, Va., ending Grant commanding the Union army. Nothing decisive this day, but less heavy on both sides.

1857—Greeks defeated by Turks at Phalaros.

1858—The treaty respecting commerce, navigation and the boundary line between the United States and Mexico ratified at Washington.

1860—A Democratic convention assembled at Baltimore, and elected Martin Van Buren as their candidate for the office of President.

1862—Battle of Williamsburg, Va., lasting all day. Unionists victorious.

1863—Vandaliaham arrested in Ohio for treason.

1864—The great battle of the Wilderness, Va., ending Grant commanding the Union army. Nothing decisive this day, but less heavy on both sides.

1867—Greeks defeated by Turks at Phalaros.

1868—The treaty respecting commerce, navigation and the boundary line between the United States and Mexico ratified at Washington.

1869—A Democratic convention assembled at Baltimore, and elected Martin Van Buren as their candidate for the office of President.